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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 11 March 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the preliminary comments of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in connection with the report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia (A/48/92-S/25341) prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 115 (c) of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/48/50.

ANNEX

Preliminary comments by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the report by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

This Report of the Special Rapporteur, like the previous ones, contains a large number of untrue, unsubstantiated and ill-intentioned allegations and assessments concerning the human rights situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, particularly the Republic of Serbia. A considerable number of these allegations was already brought up by various international commissions and institutions. This primarily applies to the early elections in the FR of Yugoslavia of 20 December 1992, the situation in mass media (particularly in the Republic of Serbia), instances of alleged brutality against the members of national minorities (Albanians in particular) by the police force, etc.

The Yugoslav side responded many times to all these allegations with argumentation which reflects the actual situation in the field of human rights protection in the FR of Yugoslavia. Its latest reaction was prompted by the extremely unobjective Report of the US State Department on this matter.

Therefore, we would now confine ourselves to a general review of Mr. Mazowietzki's Report, commenting only (on the basis of the presently available information) on some specific allegations contained in it.

Extremely malicious and untrue is the allegation contained in the Report that the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia are linked with "the Serbian nationalists" responsible for the violation of human rights in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the conclusion that the Federal Government cannot be freed of the responsibility for ethnic cleansing in these areas.

The FR of Yugoslavia strongly condemns the practice of ethnic cleansing, regardless of the side committing it. Moreover, the FR of Yugoslavia is in no way involved in the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina (nor in the conflicts in UNPAs). There is no Yugoslav soldier in these territories, no military or logistic support is being sent there and the borders of the FR of Yugoslavia are being controlled in order to prevent illicit traffick in arms. Moreover, both the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia have suggested on several occasions that international observers be placed on their borders with Bosnia-Herzegovina so that the international community could convince itself of that.

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The Constitutions of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia guarantee, in compliance with international documents, the highest standards in the field of the protection of civil and human rights, including the rights of national minorities. All citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia, regardless of their national, religious or any other belonging, are ensured full equality in the exercise of their rights.

Members of national minorities, like all other citizens of the Republic of Serbia, also enjoy equal protection of life and personal and property security.

In the Republic of Serbia, there have not been cases of violation of human rights of the members of national minorities, nor has there been "ethnic cleansing" as frequently alleged in foreign media. In Kosovo and Metohija, there is organized pressure of the Albanian separatist movement against citizens of Albanian nationality to refrain from exercising their rights (boycott of elections, refusal to participate in the work of legal organs of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija, boycott of schools, health protection, etc.) and to refuse to recognize the laws and decisions of State organs of the Republic of Serbia, i.e. to deny their belonging to the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia.

At the directive of the Albanian separatist movement, in 1990 and 1991, a vast majority of workers of Albanian nationality left the police of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija. They lost their jobs because they had left them of their own will and not because of their nationality. The Ministry of Internal Affairs and other State institutions have not discriminated against any one because of his/her nationality when applying for a job. Unlike in Kosovo and Metohija, where many members of the Albanian minority walked off their jobs (including the managing ones), in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina the managing posts in the police, for example, are held by about 30 per cent of persons of non-Serb nationality. In the municipalities with mixed national composition of the population this percentage is much higher. The percentage of participation of the total number of employees in the police is proportionate to the national composition of the population. For example, in the Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Novi Pazar, out of the total number of employees, 57.5 per cent are Moslems, 41.9 per cent are Serbs and 0.3 per cent are others.

In order to suppress inter-ethnic conflicts in the areas with mixed population, security measures have been intensified to protect personal and property security of all citizens as well as to prevent criminal acts and offences, particularly those of inter-ethnic nature.

The undertaken measures have resulted in an improved security situation in these areas, increased personal and property security of all citizens, and significant results have been achieved in the suppression of black-marketing and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, weapons and ammunition. Public peace and order have been maintained and their larger scale disruption has been thwarted.

Most of serious criminal acts committed against persons of Moslem, Albanian, Croatian and other nationalities have been solved, and their perpetrators have been brought to justice.

Therefore, the assessment contained in the Report that the human rights situation in Kosovo and Metohija continues to deteriorate is untrue. The allegation that Kosmet lost it status of autonomous province in 1990 is particularly malicious. As it is known, Kosovo and Metohija still has the status of an autonomous province with all the powers, including territorial and cultural autonomy.

The allegation that nine medical centres in Kosovo and Metohija have been closed is also untrue. No centre has either been or will be closed, but all these centres are being reorganized in order to become more effective.

The Report completely twisted the picture of the situation in the field of education in Kosovo and Metohija. Albanian students are guaranteed the right to education in their mother tongue. The problem is caused by a great number of teachers of Albanian nationality who refuse to teach on the basis of curriculum set by the Republic. The Report does not contain any critical reference towards this fact, although the Special Rapporteur should know that no national minority in the CSCE participating States is entitled to education on the basis of its own, but exclusively of the curriculum of the country it lives in. Therefore, the boycott of teachers of the Albanian nationality is not only irresponsible but also reflects the secessionist aspirations of the Albanian national minority, which is unacceptable under international law.

The Report is also uncritical of the fact (which is also referred to) that only 5-10 per cent of ethnic Albanians have voted at the recent elections in Serbia. It is precisely through their mass participation in the elections that ethnic Albanians could legally exercise their minority rights, and international factors, including Mr. Mazowietzki as Special Rapporteur, should encourage them along those lines.

The same assessment applies to the Moslems in the Raška area (so-called Sandžak) where their most influential party (Democratic Action Party) also boycotted the elections. The conclusion of the Special Rapporteur concerning further deterioration of the human rights situation in this area is more tendentious than that in Kosovo and Metohija. For example, the majority of managing posts in enterprises, health, educational and other institutions in Novi Pazar (as the biggest town in the area) are held by Moslems. Moreover, there are no instances of violation of their human rights, neither formally nor in practice, since they, unlike Albanians in Kosmet, have not boycotted the privileges accorded to them.

As regards Vojvodina, the concern of Special Rapporteur at the inflow of refugees from Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina into this area is unfounded. The Republic of Serbia receives all refugees irrespective of their nationality and accommodates them throughout its territory. In this respect, Vojvodina is in no danger of changing its demographic structure, while Hungarians, Croats and others living there are not losing their property, jobs or influence within the community. Some instances of discriminatory behaviour against members of ethnic minorities have been solved and their perpetrators sanctioned.

The statement in the Report that the Serbian language is compulsory for all pupils, while Hungarian is not compulsory for Serbian pupils, is absurd. There is no State whose citizens (including students and pupils) are obliged to learn the language of a national minority.

It can be concluded in general that the report of Mr. Mazowietzki is the continuation of the tendentious appraisal of the human rights situation in the FR of Yugoslavia and in the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro. Its main characteristic is that it uses uncorroborated facts regarding the situation in the area obtained predominantly from representatives of national minorities who have separatist aspirations the majority of which are untrue.